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ARCHBISHOP'S KIDNAPPING REPORTEDLY WORK OF BATTALION 32

Paris LE MATIN in French 27 Oct 82 p 14

[Article by Gilberto Evans]

[Excerpts] Last week's kidnapping of the archbishop of Lubango and 9 nuns shows that UNITA and the South African army have now resolved to attack the Angolan Catholic church.

Why was Dom Alexandre do Nascimento kidnapped? Jonas Savimbi declared recently that all foreigners working for the Angolan government are now threatened. Last September, Dom Alexandre had accused Savimbi's movement of having massacred 150 villagers at Bunjei and Gova. Moreover, the archbishop was disliked by the South Africans for having disassociated himself from the demarche made last year (before the invasion of Angola by the South African army) by other Angolan prelates, imputing to the Angolan government the climate of insecurity reigning in the province of Cunene. Dom Alexandre's position had caused an uproar and the archbishop had been called the "red prelate."

There is no doubt that the kidnapping of Dom Alexandre, of the nuns and of 16 Angolan Red Cross workers is the work of battalion 32. This battalion, which is also called Buffalo, is a mercenary unit which includes numerous Africans, as well as elements from Savimbi's UNITA. When they kidnap Angolan civilians or military, they take them to the Pica Pau military base, near the barracks where battalion 32 is stationed, in Oshicango. If the prisoners are foreigners, they are subsequently taken to the Kangala base, in Namibian territory in the Caprivi strip, located between Zambia and Botswana.

The military cooperation between UNITA and battalion 32 started in 1980, when the South African general staff provided Savimbi with mercenaries as military instructors. Battalion 32, which was created in 1978, was restructured in 1980 on the model of the French 2nd REP. Soon after the invasion of the Angolan south, some 5,000 soldiers from this battalion were stationed in the occupied territories, replacing South African soldiers. According to South African Gen Geldenhuis, his aim is to "prevent SWAPO from entering Namibia, as well as to prevent the infiltration of Angolan of Cuban troops from Cahama." The principal task of the UNITA elements in battalion 32 is to interrogate prisoners and gather information from the local population.

CSO: 3419/144

ANGOLA

CUBAN, USSR AID IN MILITARY INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by L.F.]

[Excerpt] The basic course in criminal investigation of the office of the Military Solicitor of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], which had been in progress since February at the Security and Services Battalion, was concluded yesterday morning.

Taking the course were 65 soldiers of the Military Solicitor's Office of the armed forces, and members of the Cuban and Soviet military missions were teaching these courses, as well as members of the Judicial Office of the National Bank of Angola, Prison Services, and the office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

During the courses various legal topics were covered, such as the theory of state and law, constitutional law, penal law, penal process law and the system of legal organs of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], legal or military, criminal and practical organization and teaching knowledge. A total of 63 students completed the course successfully and were graduated with the rank of sublieutenant.

There were 22 sublieutenants promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and 2 first lieutenants promoted to the rank of captain. The chief of the FAPLA Military Solicitor's Office, Lieutenant Colonel Mona, summed up the results of the course and encouraged the new legal military cadres to faithfully carry out their duties.

11635

CSO: 3442/16

ANGOLA

CUBAN, USSR ADVISERS AT FAPLA POLITICAL CADRE SEMINAR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 9

[Excerpts] The Sixth National Seminar of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] political cadres, which opened 25 September under the guidance of the national political director of the armed forces, Lt Col Francisco Magalhaes Paiva "Nvunda," alternate member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, concluded its work on 29 September and adopted important resolutions.

Political workers who participated in the seminar agreed to generalize the practice of commemoration of collective anniversaries, in accordance with the possibilities of each unit, and to carry out the study of the directive of the Ministry of Defense on socialist emulation within the ranks of the fighters.

In conclusion, the political workers expressed their thanks for the unselfishness shown by Soviet and Cuban internationalists in strengthening the defensive capability of FAPLA.

Closing Speech

In his speech closing the seminar, Lieutenant Colonel "Nvunda" after making reference to the fact that during the debate political maturity and spirit of responsibility of political workers were shown, recalled that the report of the FAPLA national political leadership presented to the seminar, should represent the basic document for overcoming certain deficiency registered during the past instruction period. "In order to overcome these deficiencies," continued the political bureau member, "several suggestions were made by the participants and the resolutions approved well reflect the contribution to the enrichment and understanding of some basic questions, one of the most important being that of discipline, which represents one of the greatest concerns of the party, government and the Ministry of Defense in particular."

Speaking about the campaign for the growth of the party, which is to begin shortly, he said that in addition to allowing considerable increase in the numbers of party members within the armed forces, which will improve the

operation of our military structures, "it will contribute to our optimism as to the quality of political and educational work to be carried out in the future."

The closing session of the sixth seminar of political workers of FAPLA, which was held under the slogan "Under the leadership of MPLA-Labor Party, let us strengthen this defense, people's vigilance, organization and discipline," was attended by the Namibe political commissioner and coordinator of the party provincial committee, Rafael Sapilinha "Sambalanga." Also present were the assistant national political director Maj Borinto de Sousa, the director of the department of the central committee for political party work in defense, security and former fighters' organization, Major Patonio, Soviet and Cuban advisers and invited guests.

11635

CSO: 3442/16

SITUATION IN CUNENE, HUILA BATTLEFIELDS SURVEYED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 55, Oct 82 pp 28-29

[Excerpts] In the course of the month of August, the advance of South African troops in Cunene Province, on the Namibian border, was halted in the region of Cahama, which has become a vast underground fortress. The small city of Cahama, 120 kilometers from Namibia on the N'Giva-Xangongo road leading to Lubango, capital of Huila Province, is an important strategic position for the armed forces. A motorized South African infantry brigade was stationed less than 40 kilometers away, at Chipelongo, and the road between the two had become a no man's land where sporadic clashes occurred, according to the commanding officer of the 2d Motorized Infantry Brigade in Military Region 5, Lt Francisco Gomes.

The city was totally destroyed in August 1981 by South African Mirages. All the homes are bullet-riddled or gutted by rockets, if not totally burned by the phosphorus bombs. In the midst of these ruins, the AFP correspondent saw the burned remains of several aircraft, including one Mirage. The inhabitants of the region, mainly tribes of the Dimba ethnic group, have fled to refugee camps further north.

A little further on and lower down, a few scattered vehicles were traveling this semi-desert region of the bush, where no human presence was apparently visible. And yet, a large FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] was found there, perfectly well equipped and able to successfully withstand one of the most seasoned and most modern armies in the world. Thousands of soldiers were living underground over an area measuring several dozen kilometers. The tanks, radar, DCA's [anti-aircraft defense installations] and troop transport vehicles were perfectly camouflaged. The attention paid to the slightest details was such that this army blended into the bush totally.

After the intensive bombing of May and June, several thousand soldiers have adapted to life underground in this sector, where few spots are spared by the phosphorus and fragmentation bombs.

The AFP correspondent noted the damage caused by the 21 July bombings. The radar and anti-aircraft equipment were neutralized during the bombings.

Reconnaissance flights by South African planes have been almost daily. Their purpose is reportedly to locate enemy positions, but especially to see that no missile base was not set up.

The AFP correspondent also noted the presence of SWAPO forces. According to information gathered on the spot, the number of SWAPO soldiers is reportedly large. Some Soviet advisers were living in the camp, but there were no Cuban soldiers in the sector. The Cuban forces had withdrawn back of the front line, thus forming a buffer zone in case of the advancement of Pretoria's troops.

Advance

At the end of August, the regular South African forces began to move up in Huila Province. South African Army troops were detected north of the mining city of Cassinga, over 200 kilometers from the Namibian border. The motorized brigade from Pretoria, operating near Cuvelai, 180 kilometers from the Namibian border on the same road, has shifted and occupied more advanced positions in the interior of the country.

Following these new movements of South African troops, incursions against the Cuvelai, Cahama and Mulundo positions, defended by the FAPLA, were deemed likely.

According to military sources, elements from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) have been incorporated into the Pretoria troops, which occupy part of Cunene Province.

The South Africans intensified reconnaissance flights for a number of days. Planes flew over Huila and Namibian provinces.

In the face of FAPLA resistance in the western region of southern Angola, the South Africans tried to penetrate through the east in order to go around enemy positions.

According to military sources, they reportedly tried to reach the city of Matala, which supplies Lubango, capital of Huila Province, with electricity.

Some 5,500 South African soldiers in two motorized infantry brigades occupied the southern region of the country at the end of August, according to the Ministry of Defense. Some 30,000 were massed on the border of northern Namibia, ready to invade Angolan territory, the Ministry of Defense claimed. This force was made up of four brigades, one regiment, 34 battalions and some 60 fighter planes.

The South African troops withdrew during the first two weeks of September, following an advance of over 200 kilometers on the strategic road linking Cuvelai, Cassinga and Matala. After harsh fighting in the region of Cuvelai, held by the FAPLA, Pretoria's troops (over 5,000 men in the south, according to the Ministry of Defense) went around the city in the east in order to attack SWAPO units further north, in the Cassinga region. During the operation near Cassinga, military sources reported, tracts were dropped by South African planes asking the FAPLA to report SWAPO positions if they did not want to be badgered.

However, diplomatic sources indicate that on the advice of the United States, annoyed by the effect of this large-scale military operation, the South

Africans agreed to withdraw their troops, part to the Cahama sector, to the FAPLA base, and to their own base in Cunene Province, in the city of N'Giva. According to these diplomatic sources, the South Africans had the Angolans informed that they would once again intervene if Luanda should strengthen its military positions in the south, particularly in Cunene Province.

According to observers, the opposing forces are in an observation phase that gives free rein to diplomats. While the SWAPO proclaimed that the New York negotiations on the settlement of the Namibian question had reached a total impasse, Angola has adopted a firm, but more optimistic, position. The communique issued by Front Line countries following the Lusaka (Zambia) summit conference on 4 September noted "certain progress in negotiations" and President Dos Santos declared on his return that he "considered that Namibia's independence was very near." Nevertheless, the chief of state, like other leaders of the Front Line countries, has rejected any link between the presence of Cuban troops in Angola (15,000 to 20,000, according to Western sources) and Namibia's accession to independence.

However, according to persistent rumors in Luanda, the possibility of a partial withdrawal of Cuban troops, accompanied by a simultaneous withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia, was not to be ruled out. Likewise, according to well-informed sources, talks between Washington and Luanda have continued amidst the greatest secrecy.

11,464
CSO: 3419/111

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

ALLUSION TO MENDES DE CARVALHO--Domingos Da Silva, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the People's Defense Organization, has harshly criticized some sectors of the MPLA on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of his organization. Da Silva condemned the action of a "petty bourgeoisie" in the MPLA in his opening speech delivered at the ceremony: "We must tell the truth, but not everyone likes the truth and some call it a lack of respect." According to observers in Luanda, Da Silva was referring to the public censure addressed to Minister of Health Mandes de Carvalho by the Central Committee on 14 July. [Excerpt] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 55 Oct 82 p 28] 11,464

TRAINING AIRCRAFT--The People's Air Forces (FAPA) have just received the rest of their PC-7 Turbo Trainers. Of the 12 planes, which are not armed and which bear registration numbers from D2-EZA to D2-EZL, four are sand colored and the rest camouflage. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 55 Oct 82 p 28] 11,464

CSO: 3419/111

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

INSTITUTIONS, ECONOMY SEEM TO BE STRAIGHTENING OUT

Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti, special envoy]

[Text] Bangui--Three years after the fall of Bokassa and a little more than 1 year after the military's rise to power, the Central African Republic again seems to be experiencing relatively peaceful times. Although no miracle has occurred in this landlocked and underpopulated republic of Central Africa to which France is offering assistance and protection, civil peace, even to the point of a new order, has been restored and in the absence of an economic recovery which will still take a few years, the decline begun in the last years of the empire has clearly been halted.

Thus, cotton growing has recovered. In 1981, the crop had only been 17,000 metric tons. According to preliminary forecasts, it could be between 24,000 and 27,000 metric tons this year, thus approaching the goal of 30,000 metric tons set by President Kolingba. In other words, in the savanna, which was said to support Mr Patasse, the instigator of the failed coup attempt last 3 March, and now in exile in Togo, the peasants have gone back to work. Although they are still far from the record harvest in 1971 (60,000 metric tons), in any case these results indicate that for the first time in more than 10 years it is possible to reverse the trend of agricultural production.

Another positive indication is that stricter controls during the first 6 months of 1982 have made it possible to triple customs revenues. Bangui has therefore been able to increase its contribution to foreign assistance to cover end of the month payments, in other words the payroll for some 80,000 officials. On the other hand, one suspects that the "trimming" of this inordinate number of officials is encountering strong resistance.

Nevertheless, these two examples would tend to prove that the Military Committee for National Recovery [CMRN] which succeeded the civilian regime headed by Mr Dacko on 1 September 1981, has managed to prevent the situation which resulted from the French "barracudas" operation to chase Bokassa from his throne from worsening. This is not something to be disregarded, even though to a large extent corruption remains in practice and public officials are still a parasitic group.

The "Patasse affair" in March had annoyed the military even more since it had jeopardized civil peace and at least momentarily affected relations with Paris which maintains around 1,200 troops in the Central African Republic. The pitiful failure of this coup--which only lasted 1 night and resulted in very few victims--probably contributed to righting the situation. In June, during a trip through the north, considered to be "Patassist" territory, General Kolingba received quite a warm welcome. In Bossangoa, the major center in the north, the local authorities even said they were "reassured" by his visit and committed themselves, in the name of the people, "to set to work again resolutely." One recalls that Mr Patasse had denounced cotton growing as "neocolonial" and that his electoral failure against Mr Dacko in 1981 had resulted in the pillage of Bossangoa.

Relations with Paris, compromised during the period when the military in Central Africa were convinced--not without reason--that Mr Patasse had received at least unofficial encouragement from those quarters, were straightened out practically on the spot upon the occasion of a quick visit to Bangui by Mr Penne, an Elysee adviser.

The Goumba Affair

In August, this time without waiting for things to get nasty, the CMRN had assembled enough proof, at least so it maintains, to interrogate another Central African politician, Mr Goumba, then vice chancellor of the university and president of the FPO-PT [Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party], a movement suspended upon the same grounds as other political groups. Clandestine meetings, infiltration by agents, subversive activities--the file assembled on Mr Goumba, whose trial could take place in January 1983, would be substantial enough for the military government to accuse him not only of having broken September's political truce, which it already blames him for, but also of having planned to resort to force. Nonetheless, his arrest has hardly caused a stir. The Central African military just continues to worry a bit about the sympathies from which Mr Goumba would have benefited abroad, especially in Paris.

The recent visit of Mr Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, an Elysee adviser, to Bangui has helped to relax the atmosphere.

On the regional level, a small alert at the beginning of September was justified by the arrival of some refugees from South Chad fleeing before President Hissein Habre's forces. But, the disarmament of some 250 former supporters of Colonel Kamougue took place in an orderly fashion and the refugees have been settled in the north. Since then, direct contacts have enabled Bangui to establish good relations with the new authorities in Chad. Obviously, the interests of Bangui and Ndjamena coincide.

Life in Gangui has therefore recovered a nonchalance which suits its provincial character. The mayor of the city has taken advantage of this to mark with big red crosses the buildings in the city center which he would like to renovate or demolish for the Central African capital's centennial in 1989, a project which on the whole has elicited smiles. In any case, except for a still possible coup attempt, concerns are now peaceful.

As for General Kolingba, in his speech on the occasion of the first anniversary of the CMRN, he established as an objective--rather ambitious it is true--the return to a balanced budget in 1985. He hopes that on this date, "the real per capita income is beginning to rise again, instead of falling as is still the case at present." Finally, he wants 1985 "to permit the placing of the cornerstone of a National Assembly," in other words, the holding of local elections.

To whatever limited extent Paris continues its present effort and as long as no captain has the ambition for a "Ghanian-style" coup d'etat, the CMRN should have a chance to realize an apparently reasonable program, at least in part. Here the military are probably in power for some time yet. General Kolingba, who has just reestablished relations with Libya, is navigating prudently and is banking on appeasement; while in Uganda Idi Amin's succession resulted in bloody anarchy, the French have contributed in large extent to maintaining relative order since Bokassa's departure and the prisons currently hold about 100 political prisoners under conditions judged to be "proper." To paraphrase General Kolingba, much "good will, discretion and patience" will probably still be necessary to restore the ruins of the empire.

9693

CSO: 3419/57

HISSEIN HABRE GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON REGIME'S PROGRESS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 29 Sep 82 pp 1-16

[Excerpt] President of the State Council and Head of State Comrade Hissein Habre gave a long press conference yesterday to Chadian journalists (ATP, RNT) and to representatives of the international press (AFP, Reuter, Associated Press, LE MONDE, NETHERLANDS TELEVISION) in the presence of most of the members of the State Council. The extreme interest of this conference which greatly clarifies the future of Chad inspires us to present the complete text of the remarks. Before the question and answer period, this preliminary statement was made.

ATP: Mr President, we will shortly come to the end of the fourth month of the State Council's actual authority. How has this first stage been concretely implemented?

President Hissein Habre: This first stage took place calmly, with a sense of responsibility, and we can judge it by the work completed in 3 1/2 months. Once again, the State Council concerned itself with providing security, order and public calm. I think I can say that in this area the Chadian authorities have succeeded. The State Council and the patriotic forces settled down to the task of achieving national reconciliation.

We cannot say that everything has been done, and how we wish it had; but we are obliged to state that an extremely important stage has been completed in this area, and if Chad today is again in its 14 united prefectures, well this is due to the action of the authorities in power for 3 1/2 months. On the international level, an important diplomatic effort has been made in Africa and elsewhere. Today we can say that Chad is respected, even by our enemies and those who remain aloof from us. Even they are obliged to state the reality of facts. And this effort is continuing in all areas and very soon the State Council will yield, as we have promised, to a government which will continue the same task and will try to bring new energy to this problem.

RNT: Mr President, in ousting the CDR [Revolutionary Democratic Council] and the Permanent Committee of the South you were certainly not unaware of the mistrust which would ensue. With the operation completed, you nevertheless continue to call upon these troops for a reconciliation. What guarantee do you offer them?

President Hisssein Habre: Certainly you are speaking of persons who are on the outside in some other country. Upon our arrival in Ndjamena on several occasions we launched appeals inviting people to return to their country. As I have just said, we agreed to all the meetings for the reconciliation to take place. Therefore, we have given concrete proof of our sincere and loyal desire for national reconciliation. And, as for those who came, those who answered the appeal for national reconciliation and who are currently in Ndjamena, what is their situation? Are they not placed on an equal footing with the others? Are they not benefiting from the same personal safety and safety of their possessions as the others? You spoke of the Permanent Committee, but there are many members of the Permanent Committee who are here, who come and go. Has any misfortune befallen them? Consequently, posing the question of guarantees is a misleading question. You see, what is a guarantee? A guarantee is specifically when one's safety is not threatened.

However, no one's life or possessions are in danger in Ndjamena. But, what other guarantee do you want? Do you want treaties to be signed with the Chadians. This is not done. So, when you speak of a guarantee, I do not know specifically what you are talking about. The guarantee exists throughout the territory. A guarantee to travel, a guarantee to work, freedom of speech, freedom to go about one's business freely, that is reality.

ATP: Along the same lines, with the winning over of the southern part of the country, the political facts of the Chadian crisis have changed completely. What form will the policy of friendly overtures which you have always recommended take?

President Hisssein Habre: I do not know what you mean by a change in the basic facts. The basic facts do not change. What are these basic facts? The unity of our country, the independence of our country, the sovereignty of our country, the territorial integrity of our country--these are the basic facts. To preserve the unity of our country and to see to it that Chad can find the best possible institutions. It will be necessary to proceed in stages. In our current situation, with threats hanging over our country, it is necessary first of all to assure our country's defense. To provide our country with a representative government capable of guaranteeing the unity, the defense and the territorial integrity of our fatherland, just as the State Council is doing. These are our concerns. In the second stage, a stable Chad, a sovereign Chad, will be able to undertake institutional change based on a popular vote. At this moment the country will be provided with new institutions in due time and this will be the work of all Chadians. The Chadian people will make their decision freely and democratically without foreign interference and maneuvers. This is the direction in which the country must develop. But, gentlemen, do not expect us to allow Chad's internal and external enemies to plunge the country into war again, to divide our country, to recreate and revive factions and warlords. With all our strength we are fighting this alternative which for 17 years made Chad a non-country and a non-state.

NETHERLANDS TELEVISION: You are very well known throughout the world. Many people remember you for the arrest of Madame Claustre. What image do you want people to have of you?

President Hissein Habre: First of all, your stories about Ma'lame Claustre do not interest me. Secondly, problems concerning me personally do not interest me. You see, today I wanted to reply, I agreed to reply to journalists' questions as the president of the State Council and head of the state of Chad. Problems which concern Chad, problems which concern Chad's relations with others, these are the questions which I wanted to answer and which I am available to answer.

NETHERLANDS TELEVISION: Chad is the poorest country in Africa. Are you going to change this?

President Hissein Habre: This question of yours is interesting. Indeed, Chad is the poorest country in Africa, and perhaps the poorest in the world at present. Why does this situation exist while, as everyone knows, Chad is an agricultural country. The prefecture of Le Lac alone, the prefecture of Tandjile alone can potentially provide for the food needs of the Chadian people. Even in its Saharan region, Chad is a farming country. Because, even in its Saharan region, the soils are rich and you only have to dig a few meters to find water everywhere. Chad is potentially a country with very rich subsoil. But why does this potentially rich country find itself in the ruined condition which we know. Well, there are underlying reasons which explain this situation--internal reasons, internal conflicts, first of all. The civil war which lasted 17 years, which resulted in a multitude of factions, a multitude of governments and a multitude of armies, paralyzed and killed our country. Then, outside intervention. Less than 1 year ago, Chad was under omnipotent, everpresent foreign occupation and this situation was not at all likely to bring progress to the country. Thus, internal conflict, but also outside intervention--of course the Chadians are responsible for the internal conflict; since they were the instruments of outside interference, they contributed to outside interference, just as in the past local African potentates contributed to the slave trade. Today, the warlords and tainted, corrupted politicians have encouraged expansionist and neocolonialist policy. So, internal reasons are not sufficient because Chad, like the other African countries, has many ethnic groups, it is true; many religions, it is true; many regional peculiarities, it is true; but these factors exist throughout Africa and throughout the world. Therefore, these reasons are not sufficient to explain the situation in Chad. To a large extent, outside interference explains this situation. It is the number one destabilizing factor. This is how a combination of factors have made Chad the poorest country in Africa as you say. And today we are trying, the Chadian people are doing everything to fight foreign interference and to put an end to the hysterical and criminal game of the local politicians and warlords. And, naturally those who have an interest in seeing Chad plunged into poverty and division are not making the task easier for us. They are always there to perpetrate their crimes. But I am convinced that the Chadian people will triumph over this challenge. And this has begun.

ATP: Mr President, I would like to go back a bit to your vision of the future development of the country. What form will the country's future institutions take within the framework of democratic life?

President Hissain Habre: Your question is not about the present. You will ask it when the time comes.

RNT: Since their return to Ndjamena, the FAN [Northern Armed Forces] are not hiding their hostility to faction policy. You have just reaffirmed this. At a time when we are witnessing the rapid development of a people's organization with the aspects of a party, what place are the FAN reserving for a future government in relationship to the political-military apparatus which is already established?

President Hissain Habre: You will easily understand from past and present experience that the FAN are one thing and the government is another thing. In speaking only of the State Council at present, well the FAN are not hindering the State Council's action and work at all. To the contrary, the FAN are helping the State Council to attain its objectives in all areas, particularly in the areas of maintaining order, safety, and the country's defense. The government, either the State Council or the government to come, is responsible for leading the country, for conducting national policy. Consequently, as far as the FAN are concerned, there is nothing which could push them to confuse the role of the government with their own. And, once again, our concerns are not just limited to preserving Chad's unity, to strengthening its institutions in peace, but to see to it that the country can be provided with democratic institutions which will emanate from the people who will express themselves through the elections.

ATP: Mr President, a French delegation will shortly visit Chad. It will be the first since the installation of the State Council. Can we see this as a sign of a normalization of French-Chadian relations?

President Hissain Habre: A French technical delegation is indeed scheduled to come to examine and to study Chad's administrative questions with the national authorities and, within the context of cooperation between Chad and France, to examine ways and means to contribute France's assistance to the establishment and operation of the Chadian administration. This is the aim of the technical mission which is scheduled.

ATP: Mr President, the 3 years of war have cast most Chadians into poverty. What measures would you implement to rehabilitate the Chadian citizen on the social level?

President Hissain Habre: Not 3 years, but 17 years of war! And in its economy, in its infrastructures, Chad is a non-state. First of all, the Chadians must rely upon themselves. This is very important. The Chadians must not have the attitude of welfare recipients. With this attitude of welfare recipients, they will never solve their problems. But rather by relying on themselves, in being aware of the tremendous potential that our country conceals because, once again, our country is rich and we know it, but we must just be aware of it, we must depend upon ourselves to solve our problems. And it is only then that we can count on international solidarity because Chad belongs to the world community. And we know that today's world is interdependent, linked by all sorts of connections. We know that what happens on the stock exchange in

London, or in New York, Washington, Paris or Zurich, involves us intimately. A drop in the prices of raw materials is of primary concern to Africans. Therefore, we belong to the international community and we must also count on this support from the outside. But all this assumes that the country is stable. You will easily understand that the Chadian peasant cannot work his land if insecurity reigns, if someone has just stolen his sheep and cattle, if someone has just taken his millet or his rice. Therefore, peace is stability, peace is order, calm. Peace is no quarrels among politicians. Peace is not small groups or factions manipulated from the outside. Therefore, in order for the Chadians to devote themselves first of all to work to resolve most of their problems themselves, there must be stability and public peace. Peace is stability and public peace so that foreign investors will come, so that businessmen will come, so that enterprises and manufacturers will open their doors. Therefore, the State Council, and tomorrow the government, are aware that their concern is what must be done so that the Chadian citizen is no longer hungry and so that the country is launched on the path to development. This is what we have in view. I have told you how the national authorities are making efforts in the areas of safety, how the national authorities are again trying to pay the wage earners with the country's meager resources. These are concrete indications. And if international solidarity is to operate, well this is an additional factor in assisting Chad to advance on the path to development. And therefore in seeking proper solutions to control poverty in our country, it is in this direction, on this path, that we must proceed.

LE MONDE: Mr President, in regard to possible activities by Libya and underground forces which could be created, much is said about Tibesti. Can you bring us up to date on the positions which are still eluding the control of the patriotic forces? Zouar, Gouro, Bardai? What is the situation?

President Hissein Habre: You know that, contrary to what the media want to make you believe, in other words that Libya has withdrawn from Chad, Libya is still present in Chad. Libya is still in the north of Chad, not just in Aouzou, but also in the areas around Aouzou. And in fact, the national authorities do not control Bardai, Aouzou and Zouar. It is not impossible, and besides we have proof, that subversive activities are occurring in this part of the country, that people are trying to assemble again, that they are trying to leave this area and to penetrate toward the south. But, once again, we remain vigilant and it is our objective to do everything to see that the government of Chad has authority over all our national territory.

LE MONDE: Is a negotiated settlement with Libya possible in the case of the Aouzou strip?

President Hissein Habre: That depends on the willingness, the sincerity, and the loyalty of the parties involved. It is a territorial conflict. Chad's problem is not unique. Throughout the world, there have been problems like this in the past, and there are problems at present. Sometimes it is possible to settle them through dialogue. So, there is no reason to rule out a reasonable solution offhand, a solution which would come through dialogue, understanding, and agreement among the parties involved.

LE MONDE: Mr President, have you made contact with the Libyans for this purpose?

President Hissein Habre: At a certain level, we have made contact with the Libyans and we think that the dialogue must continue. And, once again, this depends on the willingness and the availability of the parties involved to continue them.

LE MONDE: Mr President, who was encouraging this Republic of Logone? Libya? The cotton lobby? Other African countries?

President Hissein Habre: For the moment, I would say to you that the Republic of Logone is encouraged by all those who have an interest in seeing such a Republic. I leave it to you to guess in whose interest it is that Chad should be divided, that there should be a cotton republic.

LE MONDE: Mr President, demonstrations which have been termed anti-French have taken place in Ndjamena. What does this mean as far as you are concerned? Bitterness, disappointment or something more, a tremendous dispute that will be difficult to settle?

President Hissein Habre: You know, contrary to the image that is presented of Chad, the Chadian people are an aware, mature people and they have demonstrated this throughout the 17 years of war, marked by foreign occupation. And you know how the Chadian people have responded to the presence of the foreigner in their territory. I mean, of course, the Libyan intervention. And these people naturally reacted spontaneously to a certain disloyal campaign, a campaign knowingly orchestrated to discredit Chad.

Therefore, the State Council as well as the FAN feels that the people have the right to express themselves, just as they have the right to criticize even the State Council. Consequently, this demonstration is a matter involving the Chadian people and their political organizations and it is not a matter involving the State Council and the official Chadian authorities. That's as far as this demonstration is concerned.

Having said that, our relations with France are developing favorably and on both sides there is a desire to normalize relations, but also to do everything possible for cooperation to resume on a good basis and to its fullest extent. And you know that France and Chad are linked by cooperative agreements and that consequently this cooperation must be reactivated and that is what both sides intend to do.

9693

CSO: 3419/54

UNICEF SENDS EMERGENCY AID, STUDIES LONG-TERM AID

ABO21633 Paris AFP in French 1531 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Abidjan, 2 Nov (AFP)--According to a communique issued in Abidjan on Tuesday by the regional bureau of UNICEF for West and Central Africa, UNICEF has sent 17 tons of drugs and sanitary equipment to the hospitals in central and eastern Chad as emergency aid to that country.

In addition, UNICEF intends to release \$100,000 to supply of other drugs to hospitals and infirmaries throughout that country. It also intends to send four tons of school supplies, that is exercise books, pencils and slates, etc., to the schools at Ati, Oum Hadjer, Abeche and Biltine, thus enabling them to reopen for the first time in more than 3 years.

Other convoys carrying some 1,000 tons of various supplies, that is cement, material for the rebuilding of health centers and 300 tons of flour donated to UNICEF by the Swiss Government, will be urgently sent to Kanem and Chari Baguirmi and a program for drilling wells in the rural areas has been drawn up.

The lack of means of transport and the absence of adequate roads constitute a major obstacle in the aid program for Chad, UNICEF notes. It is aware of the fact that international aid organizations must above all depend on their own means to give supplies to people affected by several years of warfare.

In order to strengthen its transport capacity, UNICEF has bought 28 all-terrain vehicles and four 6 ton trucks. Along with its emergency aid, UNICEF is drawing up a long-term aid plan for the mothers and children of Chad, through the social services of that country in order to fight diseases and malnutrition, concluded the communique issued by the organization's regional bureau in Abidjan.

CSO: 3419/145

CHADIAN MINISTER SAYS CHADIAN UNITY COMPLETE

AB012052 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Chad's unity is total, no localities have been recaptured in the north of the country and there has been no fighting; all that is being published here and there on the so-called four fallen localities in the north of the country is only the enemy's propaganda, this was said by Gwara Lassou, the Chadian minister of higher education and research, as he came out of the Council Building. He was received by First State Commissioner Nsinga Udjuu. The Chadian minister briefed the executive coordinator on the outcome of the just-ended deliberations of the Chad-Zaire Joint Commission. He was interviewed by Bisini Ndai Kinsasa:

[Begin recording] [Lassou] I came to report on the deliberations between the Chadian delegation and the Zairian delegation within the framework of the Chad-Zaire Joint Commission. We therefore briefed the prime minister on these deliberations.

[Question] Mr Minister, these deliberations have just ended. Could you first of all give us your impressions, and next, could you take stock of your stay in Zaire.

[Answer] We are very satisfied with the manner in which the deliberations were held and also with the conclusions we arrived at, and we are returning to Chad very happy.

[Question] What are the main great interests to you during the deliberations?

[Answer] You are aware that my country has just gone through a period of war that has caused a lot of damage and destruction, and since Zaire is a country that has followed developments in the Chadian problem with interest and continues to do so, we have requested Zaire to intervene in a number of sectors to help us take up the task of reconstruction in the educational and medical fields.

[Question] Mr Minister, you always refer to the war that Chad has gone through but it seems to me that this war has not ended, there are about four localities in the north which are reported to have fallen into the hands of the Peoples Armed Forces recently.

[Answer] As far as I know, there has been no fighting in the north. You know, there is the propaganda of the enemy. So long as there is a Chadian who has the tendency to dream about Libya, there will always exist what you termed fallen localities. There have not been any localities that have fallen, thus there has been no fighting. One can talk about recaptured localities only when there has been a war. This is pure propaganda. I am saying that Chadian unity is quite complete. We have hope at least for the children of Chad who really love Chad. We have the hope that this unity will last.

[Question] Mr Minister, my last question. What exactly were the sentiments of the first state commissioner on receiving you?

[Answer] Well, he appreciated the results we arrived at during the deliberations.

CSO: 3419/146

COMORO ISLANDS

BRIEFS

LAND DISPUTE ENDS WITH CONFRONTATION--Moroni, 1 Nov (AFP)--Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah has made a personal on-the-spot intervention in a bid to end a clan feud over land rights which has killed one person and injured six others, including two policemen. The fighting broke out at the end of last week on the Island of Anjouan when villagers of Ongojou in Nioumakele District, armed with machetes and clubs, tried to take over land officially assigned to the neighboring village of Mirorondoni. More than 100 houses were burned down and 600 people made homeless. Police had to use their weapons to try to stop the feud, and President Abdallah went to the scene yesterday. Today the situation was said to be calm, as the government flew in food and blankets for the homeless and negotiations started between the two clans. [Text] [AB011439 Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 1 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/185

BRIEFS

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT--ACI, Brazzaville, 24 Sep--Comrade Hilaire Mounthault, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and minister of transport and civil aviation, returned yesterday from his inspection at Impfondo in Likouala. In a statement to the press, Comrade Mounthault said he was impressed by the quality of the work performed by the Colas enterprise at the Impfondo airport. This impression confirms the assurances of company heads, assurances that the work in progress will be completed in July 1983. Furthermore, the minister of transport and civil aviation mentioned the delay which will occur in the commencement of construction work on the river port in this city. The 2 to 3 month delay is due to the selection of a new site, now located 7 km below Impfondo. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 24 Sep 82 p 1] 9693

CSO: 3419/57

CLANS, RIVALRIES, SOVIET HOLD ANALYZED

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "President Vieira's Visit to France"]

[Excerpt] On a private visit to Paris, where he arrived on Wednesday, 13 October, Bernardo Vieira, chief of state of Guinea-Bissau, was to have lunch at the Elysee on Thursday.

Vieira, who is making his second visit to France in less than a year, will be in Paris until Sunday, 17 October.

In 1981, France provided Guinea-Bissau with financial aid amounting to 19 million francs, to be used for its plan to develop peanut growing, the processing of fishing products and various geological studies. Special correspondent Pierre Biarnes, who recently visited Guinea-Bissau, reviews the situation in that West African nation.

President of the Council of the Revolution, chief of state since 14 November 1980 and secretary general of the PAIGC since the special congress of November 1981, General Vieira seems to have strengthened his hold over the country when, on 17 June, he took advantage of a major Cabinet shakeup to take personal charge of the ministries of the Armed Forces, Interior and Veterans Affairs. In addition, at the time of the shakeup, officials generally considered to be further to the left than most of their colleagues were demoted, as in the case of Col Manuel Saturnino Da Costa, who went from Interior to Public Works, or totally removed from the government, as in the case of Vasco Cabral, the immovable minister of planning since independence.

Conspiracy rumors have frequently circulated throughout Bissau in recent months. In the spring, Col Paulo Correia and Col Manuel Saturnino, still minister of defense and minister of interior respectively, were even challenged by public opinion. On 8 July, General Vieira himself denounced the discovery of a plot, while at the same time announcing the arrest of its main authors, three fairly well-known persons in high party organs: Joao Da Costa, formerly minister of health under former President Luiz Cabral; Honorio Fonseca, formerly ambassador to Moscow and Cuba; and, more seriously, Maj Duki Djassi, who since November 1980 had been head of security.

Profoundly traumatized by the 14 November 1980 coup, which deprived it of nearly all of its Cape Verdian cadres, the PAIGC, contrary to what people may have thought at first, nevertheless continues to play an important role. Proclaiming itself faithful to the revolutionary principles of its founder, having become the refuge of a few of the most radical elements of the Council of the Revolution recently removed from the government, such as Vasco Cabral and his namesake, former Minister of Justice Mario Cabral, enjoying important Soviet technical assistance and trying to methodically develop some organization of the people, it constitutes, opposite the allegedly more moderate members of the administration, a hotbed of continuing one-upmanship. Apparently for the purpose of better controlling it, General Vieira, who already secured its secretary general at the end of last year, increasingly plans to turn it into a party state, following the example of what was done a few years ago in neighboring Guinea-Conakry. But who then will be the prisoner of the other?

These clan struggles and personal rivalries against ideological backgrounds are not unconnected with the fairly open meddling of some foreign powers. For the Soviet Union first of all, Guinea-Bissau remains a country where it continues to exert definite influence, along with some of its allies in the socialist camp. The heir of the major support it gave the PAIGC throughout its fight for independence, in addition to numerous diplomats, it keeps in the country at least 300 advisers, mainly with the Armed Forces and the party, while the East Germans have a strong foothold in the police and telecommunications and the Cubans give other assistance to important sectors such as health.

As in many other countries in the region, the Soviets are active in the sector of fishing. It is consequently easy to understand why Moscow's representatives in Bissau look askance upon competing efforts made by several Western countries to gain a foothold here and do everything they can to counter their designs. The French companies in particular -- France is also interested in fishing and last year gave some 50 light vehicles to the Guinean Army, thus breaking the Soviet monopoly for the first time -- bother the Soviets. Some observers therefore claim that they are not unrelated to the problems of the "Captain Cook," the French trawler blocked in the Bissau port in April (LE MONDE, 20 July).

Just as old, the aims of President Sekou Toure also shake up the local political scene. Dreaming of a "great Guinea" that would include the old French colony and the old Portuguese colony which it would naturally head, he has fought the hold of the Cape Verdian leaders over the PAIGC first of all and then over Bissau. Nor was he surprised by the 14 November 1980 coup, any more than by the assassination of Amilcar Cabral in January 1973. His relations with General Vieira have always been friendly and it is said that Col Col Iafai Camara, new deputy minister of defense, "boss" of the tanks and the real author of the overthrow of former President Luiz Cabral, is devoted to him.

And yet, it is not certain that the people of Guinea-Bissau, who paid for independence so dearly, would easily agree, if it were put to them openly, to go very far down the path of a unity which, given the current state of affairs, might only be, as Madame de Sevigne might have said, the path "of thirst and hunger."

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--An agreement was signed in Abidjan on 3 November 1982 between Ivory Coast and France. Ivorian Minister of Scientific Research Balla Keita signed on behalf of the Ivorian Government while Michel Dupuis, the French Ambassador to the Ivory Coast, signed on behalf of the French Government. According to the agreement, France will lend 10 billion CFA francs to the Ivory Coast for research projects. Twenty-four bursaries have also been granted to Ivorian students by France for scientific training. [Text] [AB032032 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSO: 3419/143

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER ASSUMES DUTIES

AB082002 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The newly-appointed minister of national defense, Col Gray Allison, has affirmed his commitment to enforce discipline within the armed forces of Liberia. The former information boss made the statement today when he took over the affairs of the Defense Ministry from his predecessor, Maj Gen Albert Karpeh, at the Defense Ministry in Monrovia.

Colonel Allison told military personnel that the army came to power not to humiliate, intimidate or harass the masses but to redeem them, adding no soldier would be permitted to indulge in such practices. He underscored the important role the armed forces has to play in this society and pledged not only to narrow the gap between the army and civilians but to pursue policies that will bring honor to the armed forces of Liberia. The new defense minister called for cooperation among members of the armed forces to enhance the operation of the army.

For his part, former Defense Minister Major General Karpeh thanked members of the armed forces for their cooperation during his tenure. The [word indistinct] chief of staff, Lt Gen Henry Duba, welcomed Minister Allison and assured him of maximum cooperation.

Also, over the weekend former commerce minister, Capt E. Sumo Jones, turned over the affairs of the Commerce Ministry to the successor, former labor minister, David Dwanyen. He described as satisfactory the support and cooperation received from the staff of the Ministry of Commerce. Capt Jones, who is now labor minister, said this good working relationship had brought about important changes at the Commerce Ministry. Responding, Minister Dwanyen advised the employees to continue their dedicated services to government. He warned them against acts incompatible with the interest of Liberia and its people.

CSO: 3400/191

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AID TALKS END--Negotiations between the governments of Liberia and the Federal Republic of West Germany have ended in Monrovia. Both parties signed a summary record of the discussions today. The Federal Republic of West Germany is to make available \$9.3 million to the government of Liberia. The money will be in the form of technical and financial assistance for a period of 1 year. According to LINA [Liberian National News Agency], the amount will support development projects in the areas of agriculture, potable water supply systems, forestry development, afforestation, wood processing, power distribution and development planning. The Liberian minister of planning, Mr Emmanuel Gardiner, signed for his government while Mr (Henry Smitold) of the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation signed for West Germany. Minister Gardiner underscored Liberia's long-standing relations with West Germany. He said the social economic assistance from the Federal Republic of West Germany has been significant and supportive of Liberia's socioeconomic goals. [Text] [AB031959 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/190

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDONESIA

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 10 Sep 82 pp 1,3

[Text] Yesterday we reported on a meeting of the president of the DRM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and Mme Didier Ratsiraka with an Indonesian delegation headed by the youth minister and Mme Abdul Gafur, as well as Soerjodiono Prabowo and his wife. The meeting took place in the rustic setting of [illegible] in the ATCO Hill zone of Andekaleka.

Madagascar's guests then invited the president and Mme Didier Ratsiraka to pay an official visit to Indonesia. The president accepted this invitation with pleasure, saying that he would avail himself of the invitation at an appropriate time.

Late Wednesday morning, just before going to Andekaleka--a symbol of the well being of the population of Madagascar, according to the member of the Indonesian government--the Indonesian party, represented by Indonesia's youth minister, Abdul Gafur, and the Madagascar party, represented by Minister of Youth Koussay, signed an agreement which is merely the natural outcome of the official visit of the minister of youth of Indonesia in 1980.

In a short statement, Minister of Youth Koussay said, in particular: "The signing of this agreement bears witness to the wish of Madagascar and Indonesia to fraternize. The two countries are ready to deepen and strengthen the ties of friendship which link them in their organization of exchanges in sports, of young people, and of experience. Madagascar's leaders are ready to respect the terms of the agreements we have signed."

In his reply, the Indonesian youth minister said that this agreement is the welcome fruit of negotiations begun at the time of Koussay's trip to Djakarta in November 1980. These are historical agreements. Indonesia and Madagascar have had relations since time immemorial. Thanks to these agreements, Madagascar and Indonesia have laid out a new road, that of brotherhood, which will be a bridge between the past and the present.

The Cultural Agreement

Mr Andrianasolo William Nicholson, director of the department of training and animation of youth at the Ministry of Youth, presented to the press the contents

of the agreement signed between the Indonesian youth minister, Abdul Gafur, and the DRM's youth minister, Said Ali Koussay.

According to Mr Andranasolo Nicholson, this is a convention with three sectors of application.

The first is designed to deepen and expand the ties of friendship linking our countries' young people--the youth of Indonesia and the youth of Madagascar. This first part will be implemented by means of an exchange program involving groups of young people, leaders, and trained persons in the field of sports, sports activities, and other technical areas, with a view to giving our young people the necessary technical skills to enable them to organize their lives.

The second sector has the aim of enabling our young people to become familiar with the cultural and artistic realities which are both the historical basis for our cultural identity and important--even decisive--factors in the training of our young people.

The third sector regards the preparation and celebration of International Youth Year, planned for 1985. A program of cooperation between our two countries has been drawn up for this purpose, with special emphasis on the subject of peace, which will be one of the three main themes.

Projects related to these three sectors will be implemented by means of periodic consultations between the two parties, with concertation by their representatives--diplomatic or specific, as appropriate.

These consultations will periodically define--as a rule, annually-- projects relating to each of the three sectors; the projects will be implemented throughout the specified time.

9855

CSO: 4719/1424

BUDGET DEFICIT FOR 1981-1982 REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Sep 82 p 4

[Article: "The Budget Deficit for 1981/82: 275.7 Million Rupees"; "The Estimated Deficit: 662.2 Million Rupees"]

[Text] A month before the end of financial 1981/82, the budget deficit for the year was 275,762,423.50 rupees. The government's expenditures and revenue were, respectively, 3,403 million rupees and 3,127 million rupees. According to a revised budget estimate made during the course of 1981/82, the deficit will be about 662.2 million rupees.

The latest statistics published by the general accounting office show that from July 1981 to May 1982, operational budget expenditures were 2,502,456,335.48 rupees. Expenditures under the item "public service pensions" were higher than estimates made at the beginning of the year: 132,419,704.58 rupees instead of 114,850,040 rupees. The Ministry of Labor spent 98,475,535.57 rupees instead of the original estimate of 96.6 million rupees.

In 11 months, revenues of the current budget have reached 2,145,191,347.88 rupees, whereas the revised estimate for the entire year was 2.398 million rupees. Direct and indirect taxes brought in 464.6 million rupees and 1.360 million rupees respectively.

Revenues for the development budget--still for the period July 1981-May 1982--have risen to 982 million rupees. The government borrowed 853.8 million rupees outside the country (estimate at the beginning of the year: 745.8 million rupees). Very little was borrowed on the local market: 2,644,600 rupees. Expenditures for development rose to 900 million rupees due to a large cut in the financing of projects: 584.6 million rupees, as opposed to an estimated 800.9 million rupees.

1981/82 Budget

	<u>Revenues (revised estimate), rupees</u>	<u>Expenditures (revised estimate), rupees</u>
Operational budget	2,398,000,000	3,075,000,000
Development budget	1,105,034,000	1,091,316,763
Total	3,503,034,000	4,166,316,763
Estimated deficit	662,282,763	

The Budget on 31 May 1982

	<u>Revenues Rupees</u>	<u>Expenditures rupees</u>
Operational budget	2,145,191,347.88	2,502,456,335.48
Development budget	982,171,068.07	900,668,503.97
Total	3,127,362,415.95	3,403,124,839.45
Deficit	275,762,423.50	

9855

CSO: 3419/71

TCMWU MILITANCY, MEMBERSHIP GROWS

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The union of the free zone steps up its militancy. It includes 7,800 members and requests recognition in 23 other factories.

The Textile and Cloth Manufacturing Workers Union (TCMWU), affiliated with the General Workers Federation (GWF), demands, first of all, the revision of the Export Processing Zone Act of 1970, and, secondly, its replacement by other legislation. Moreover, the union requests that the motion, "equal work, equal salary," be introduced into the free zone and that this be done at the earliest possible date.

Speaking of the activities of the TCMWU, S. Pounappa Naiken and Nicole Allet, who were accompanied by the union executive officer, undertook to denounce the role of certain backbiters in the free zone. "After 11 June, the TCMWU's activities grew broader, but the backbiters are attempting to have it believed that we have ceased to militate since the MMM came to power," stated P Naiken. He pointed out that this is absolutely false because at this stage the TCMWU comprises some 7,800 union members, distributed in 47 factories. Furthermore, the union has submitted 23 requests for recognition to the Committee on Industrial Relations. Before the general elections, only 800 male and female workers were members of the union.

Unlike other unions, the TCMWU has maintained its membership dues at Re 1.00 a month. This is because the union's chief concern is to help workers get organized for the collective defense of their rights. At the organizational level, a decision was reached to decentralize the union's activities on a regional basis. The decentralization of the union's activities is done with the help of the militants and workers in the front line of action of the TCMWU.

Speaking later about the situation prevailing in the free zone, P Naiken stated that an atmosphere of fear is being maintained by certain leaders of the firm. Thus the union's priority is to clear out this fear by making the workers understand that the right of association is basic, and is guaranteed by the constitution of the country. One of the characteristics of the free zone is its fragility, and the lack of job security, whereas the legislation governing working conditions in this sector is quite simply neocolonial.

The leaders of TCMWU shudder when they find out about the bank overdrafts of the industrial centers in the free zone which support that there are two types of employers in this sector. One is enlightened, and the other one is downright conservative, arrogant and provoking. Employers of this type are also rated by the union as "fickle industrialists" who use the least change in the social climate to evacuate the factory. P. Naiken likewise denounced the terrorism and the coldly calculated repression which strike the workers.

Taking these factors into consideration, TCMWU feels that the priority is to create unity and indispensable solidarity among the workers of the free zone. Such unity and solidarity will enable them to militate effectively at the level of each firm for the improvement of job conditions.

Besides, TCMWU condemns the ultraconservatism of the present Ministry of Labor concerning the claim about transportation expenses for workers. The union also deplores the lamentable conditions surrounding factories in the free zone. Moreover, thrashing the nature and quality of the MBC's worker education programs, TCMWU announced that a demonstration will be held in front of the corporation with the cooperation of other unions, if broadcasting rights are refused them, and if these stupefying programs continue to be projected.

Aside from its foreign relations, TCMWU also spoke about the development of a work plan. It will consist, among other things, of holding a seminar, the themes of which will be industrial pollution and health, job security, "the free zone: what are the prospects?" and, last, research and participation.

9498

CSO: 3419/21

FTU 'OFFENSIVE' IN FREE PORT REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Sep 82 p 4

[Article: "Union Offensive of the FTU [United Workers' Federation] in the Free Zone."]

[Text] The United Workers' Federation (FTU) is currently waging a union offensive in the free zone to obtain respect for the clauses of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Act and the recommendations of the National Remuneration Order concerning salaries and job conditions for workers in this sector. Mr S. Soodham, president of the federation, accompanied by Messrs Alain Laridon, Y. Caramtally and F. Hossenbux, explained to the press yesterday morning that within the framework of this offensive, the FTU carried out an inquiry in certain industries on work conditions prevailing in them. This inquiry, he said, revealed that certain workers are working in an inhuman environment.

According to Mr Soodhoo, the inquiry carried out by leading officials of the federation showed that in certain industries of the free zone there is no sanitation, workers eat lunch under the trees in the yard because there is no mess hall, the toilets are not accessible throughout the day.

Another factor emphasized in the report is that workers are sometimes constrained to work from 7 am to 1 am the next day, and must resume work that same day at 7 am, which is contrary to all laws. The fact is that a worker must have at least 11 hours of rest a day.

To put a stop to the excesses of certain employers in the free zone Mr Soodhoo feels that the government should appoint some safety and health officers. It must be pointed out that for 2 years the safety and health act has been in existence, providing for the training of safety and health officers and the setting up of a safety and health center, but that up to now nothing has been done in this regard.

This union offensive has been very encouraging for the federation. The latter has, in fact, recruited during the past few weeks hundreds of male and female workers in no less than 20 industries in the free zone, namely Summit Textile, Beta Industry, General Knit, Manupa Ltd, Gumboots Industry, Vacoas Garments, Bonair Knitwear, Resultant, and City Knitwear.

In the days ahead the FTU expects to launch into agricultural unionism, most especially in the sugar industry. Furthermore, the FTU has prepared, with the help of Mr Raj Virahsawmy and top officials from cooperatives, a report which will make it possible to set up a cooperative of licensed construction workers.

The FTU also expects to meet with the minister of housing to obtain contracts to construct buildings and houses.

Finally, the FTU has announced its support of travelling salesmen, of the Nursing Association and of sea fishermen.

9498

CSO: 3419/21

MAURITIUS

NATIONALIZATION OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Malagasy Socialist Party] government, to what was advocated in its governmental program, intends to proceed with the nationalization of the bus companies. The government, which has come to an agreement about the principle of nationalization, is now studying the legal and constitutional aspects of the whole issue, as well as the final form to be assumed by the nationalized transportation industry.

Dr Roheet Beedassy, minister of labor, who is wholeheartedly in favor of nationalization, feels that several questions should be considered before one proceeds with the project. Will all companies be nationalized, including those owning buses more than 30 years old, or should the nationalization be selective? Moreover, all the laws concerning nationalization should be analyzed. The minister has stated: "The minister of labor favors nationalization, but the matter must be considered as a whole, above all as regards compensation to be paid. We are now studying the legal and constitutional implications of the matter."

There are now 1,400 buses in Mauritius, but it is not known how many of these buses are in operation. Of these 1,400, 450 belong to private individuals, 235 to the Corporation Nationale de Transport (CNT) [National Transportation Corporation], and 715 belong to other companies.

Mr Venkataramana, an expert at the Ministry of Labor, is undertaking a study to determine the number of vehicles which can still be operated and the number which must be replaced. This study is being made by introducing a bill which stipulates that buses which have been in operation for more than 20 years should be replaced.

Dr Beedassy feels that if the country had enough buses, the CNT could extend its activities across the country.

The project for the regrouping of buses within cooperatives will be implemented at the regional level, so that operators serving the same region can be in the same association. The project to regroup individual buses within cooperatives will accompany the decentralization of the CNT's activities, the minister stressed.

Dr Beedassy also stated that "profitable" companies like Rose Hill Transport and the Triolet Bus Service will not be nationalized.

9855

CSO: 3419/71

'LALIT' HITS GOVERNMENT, OUTLINES OBJECTIVES

'Lalit' Considers the MMM Falling

Port Louis THE NATION in French 17 Sep 82, pp 1,4

[Excerpt] Three months after MMM/PSM was placed in power no surprise has been noted. That is the opinion expressed yesterday morning by Dr Ram Seegobin, one of the leaders of the "Lalit" party of Trotsky-like leanings, which now has nothing to do with the MMM.

Dr Seegobin let it be understood that the MMM is going down, whereas its partner, the PSM, is trying to gain back the worker party's former voting clientele. Sooner or later, he said, that would create friction within the alliance, and already the PSM is envisaging critical support of the government.

Dr Seegobin firmly believes that the removal from the sphere of politics, such as the leaders in power are hoping for, will not get under way, and that there will indeed be an extraparliamentary opposition. According to what he says, the PMSD, the RPL and the UDM are already wiped out of the political scene.

Lalit is currently going ahead with its campaign throughout the island, and is taking the side of the oppressed. It will grant its support to all those who are outside of the new social consensus, particularly the unemployed, those laid off in August 1979. It will carry on a campaign of mobilization against the IRA and the POA, and will work for unity within the union.

Where the State Security Service (SSS) is concerned, Dr Seegobin said that it is simply a change of name that has occurred, and that there has been no change of a structural nature because the product is the same.

Lalit will actively participate in the electoral campaign of the forthcoming municipal elections, but has not decided if it will present candidates.

Ms Lindsay Collen stated that starting today Lalit is setting off a campaign for the total nationalization of public transportation so that all workers of this industry may become members of the National Transport Corporation (CNT). At the start, the movement is proposing a branch of CNT at Rose Hill

Transport, United Bus Service (UBS) and Southern Express, etc. It rose up against a proposal by the government to have the individual operators regrouped in cooperatives. An investigation committee in this sector is not necessary because nationalization can be accomplished immediately. The government must amend the constitution of Mauritius to allow nationalization and compensation, Ms Collen stated.

For his part, Mr Rex Stephen spoke about the Industrial Relations Act (IRA) in which Lalit made seven proposals before an elite committee. It requested that there be no problem in connection with registering the union because that is guaranteed in the constitution of Mauritius. According to it, the police and other disciplinary forces must have the right to create a union. It suggests that in a sector in which there are several unions a referendum be held, and if a union gets two-thirds of the votes, from then on it should be granted "sole recognition." It called for stricter control by the Registrar of Associations, and expressed the wish that courts be organized for the sake of union officials on the procedure for keeping books of official reports.

Mr Stephen added that authorities like the Permanent Arbitration Court (TAP), the Industrial Relations Commission (IRC) and the National Remuneration Board (NRB) must be dissolved and replaced by a National Industrial Relations Council (NIRC).

Mr Stephen emphasized that it is unacceptable that a worker who has taken part in a strike should be dismissed. He requested that there should be no advance notice of strikes because workers find themselves in cases in which they have to organize an "instantaneous" strike for very precise reasons. Assembling must be guaranteed, and there should be a strike fund.

Where "check-off" is concerned, Lalit does not agree with section 65 1 (c) of the IRA which stipulates that an advance notice of six months must be given to enable a worker to change unions. According to Lalit, one month would be enough.

'Lalit' Shows Its Claws

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Sep 82 p 6

[Excerpt] On the political level Lalit says it is not at all surprised at the direction being taken by the MMM/PSM government. "This direction fits right into the framework of the new social consensus that we rejected," the promoters of the party stated.

Lalit noted that several items contained in the government's program have been put on ice (especially the one concerning Air Mauritius).

The reestablishment of partial elections is a good sign, but it goes no further than that, according to Lalit. As far as the party is concerned, the government should have amended the constitution to allow the removal of deputies who do not live up to what is expected of them.

Lalit expressed the opinion that while at this stage the government cannot be judged too hastily with regard to accomplishments, it is not too early to judge its ideological trends.

Lalit thinks that the attitude of the MMM/PSM government is in the process of reinforcing the position of strength of the middle class within the framework of its national reconciliation policy. The party sees as proof of this the duties of the investigation committee for the sugar industry, duties which, according to Lalit, are aimed more towards improving the efficiency and profitability of the industry than towards investigating conditions for workers. National reconciliation, again according to Lalit, benefits only the middle class, while those dismissed from work because of strikes still have not been reemployed.

Lalit maintains that from now on it is necessary to give the government a truly socialist alternative.

9498

CSO: 3419/20

VISIT TO PORTUGAL, BRITAIN SEEN AS RAPPROACHMENT WITH WEST

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 26 Oct 82 p 18

[Article entitled: "Chipande to Seek Military Aid"]

[Excerpts] Maputo--26 October--Mozambican Defence Minister Alberto Chipande today begins a tour of Portugal and Britain for discussions that could result in significant military cooperation between NATO countries and the Marxist government in Maputo.

Portuguese Defence Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral yesterday ruled out the possibility of sending Portuguese troops to Mozambique.

In an interview with Mozambican Radio he said that Gen Chipande's visit would aim to "analyse with more clarity what the possibilities are for more cooperation."

New Cooperation

According to the Portuguese Defence Minister, his government is now ready to "advance toward new forms of military cooperation" with the Mozambicans.

Gen Chipande said in an interview last May that the Mozambican forces might request Portuguese technical assistance to reactivate equipment and installations left behind when the Portuguese withdrew from the country in 1975.

There has been little concrete information regarding the Mozambican minister's trip to Britain. But the visit is seen by observers here as important, coming at a time when pressure from the several thousand rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) is growing and the government forces are clearly in need of weapons and other equipment.

In diplomatic terms, the trip is part of a Mozambican effort to maintain or strengthen its links with Western countries as the prospect of more direct conflict with South Africa is looming.

CSO: 3400/205

MOZAMBIQUE

PORTUGUESE REGIME SEEN NOT INFLUENCING CORDIAL RELATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Lisbon correspondent Migueis Lopes Junior]

[Excerpts] Amid a summer determined to hang on and successive heat waves, here I am in the offices of the PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY which the Portuguese Government wants to see closed and whose "case" has been one of the most talked about in these times of apparent political apathy in this country.

"In July, August and September this country stops functioning," a disconsolate chance acquaintance said to me in a snack bar in Lisbon. "And, meanwhile, the crisis is more demagogic than what the politicians indicate in radio and TV interviews."

In my opinion--a foreigner on a temporary visit--the crisis is discernible in the greater rapidity with which 1,000 escudo notes slip away, even though the dollar is holding steady at about 90 Portuguese escudos.

Because of these problems, which are not entirely local inasmuch as the crisis is worldwide, the rapprochement of Mozambique and Portugal and the strengthening of their economic and commercial relations are on everyone's tongue, or at least, on that of the ones with whom I come in contact. Smalltime or bigtime business people, or simply the man in the street, once having been Mozambique, all show considerable elation at the "thaw," even though the motives of the former are more pragmatic than emotional.

Meanwhile, in local leftist circles there is a certain anxiety, or disappointment, that the improvement in relations had occurred precisely during the administration of what they consider "the most rightist government since that of 25 April." However, despite all this, the situation is lucid enough to deliberate in terms of a correct analysis: The fact that it is a matter of state to state relations, of "business, aside from ideologies," and, lastly, of the contingencies themselves which parliamentary democracy is weaving in its dance of "majorities" to the music of votes.

Moreover, this is the precise thinking of the Democratic Alliance in power, impatient to make Portugal's "European and technocratic debut" in a Europe which, however, is still several degrees above it, economically speaking.

Mozambique, like Angola or Guinea-Bissau, may be one of the last resorts for a better position in the Portuguese trade balance, essential for "recovery" which, with various nuances, is considered indispensable for post-April Portugal's sure and definite restoration.

In fact, this is the main point brought out by Faria de Oliveira, Portuguese secretary of state for export, in an interview in Lisbon on Tuesday upon his return from Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Whatever future is chosen by the Portuguese at the polls, relations with Mozambique will be maintained and strengthened if, for various reasons, political training is on everyone's agenda and if we accept the groups of the Extreme Right and their lampoons which are increasingly approaching the sphere of "folklore," more for humor than to be taken seriously.

8568

CSO: 3442/14

NIASSA, TETE, ZAMBEZIA AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGNS

Satisfactory Marketing Results

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "Good prospects for agricultural marketing are being reported in Niassa, Tete and Zambezia provinces due to the fact that better results are being obtained in those provinces than in the others; and this holds true, despite certain irregularities still existing in the supply of products in support of the campaign and in the distribution of surpluses." This assertion was made at a meeting of the Ministry of Home Trade's Expanded Advisory Council, in session since yesterday in the country's capital.

The meeting, chaired by Aranda da Silva, minister of home trade, also discussed the need for central organizations to set up a special support program in the way of products and other material essential to the campaign, particularly in those three provinces.

Yesterday, with an audience of national and provincial directors in this sector, individuals responsible for agricultural marketing and guests representing other sectors of activity, the council discussed, as a fundamental topic, the matter of agricultural marketing now underway in the country.

At the very beginning, in its analysis, the council had called attention to substantial improvements over last year's campaign, achieved essentially by the high level of activity planning reached this year; it also stressed the fact that there are still many difficulties in this procedure.

Some of the difficulties mentioned are problems associated with natural disasters, climatic conditions unfavorable to the cultivation of certain products and even the difficulties created by armed gangs who, disturbing the people, not only make it difficult for the people to devote their time to production but also interfere with the access of marketing teams to certain areas.

Another aspect which received special attention from those present was the shortage of staples in support of the marketing campaign, despite the efforts which were made this year to improve the situation.

Other major problems discussed with regard to the campaign were: the lack of transportation--both trucks and freight cars--especially in Niassa and Tete provinces, the difficulties which almost all the provinces are experiencing in the repair and maintenance of their fleets and, finally, the shortage of fuel and lubricating oil.

For example, the transportation problem is so serious that large quantities of corn have not yet been delivered to AGRICOM [Agricultural Marketing Company], remaining in district storehouses.

With regard to Niassa, it is also known that the warehouses of this sector are completely full of products to be distributed outside the province.

Special Assistance

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] A special program in support of the agricultural campaign and calling for the supply of staples to the farmers will soon be set up in Niassa, Tete and Zambezia provinces. This decision, made by the Ministry of Home Trade's Expanded Advisory Council whose work sessions ended yesterday in the capital, is part of a series of corrective measures to be taken by this sector, aimed at carrying out the PEC/82 [Central State Plan for 1982].

The meeting, chaired by Aranda da Silva, minister of home trade, also considered that a serious effort toward recovery, support in the form of spare parts will have to be directed urgently to those provinces to enable them to achieve the goals established for the marketing campaign.

Niassa, Tete and Zambezia are the provinces which, despite the difficulties they are facing in the procurement of staples in support of the campaign and in the distribution of surpluses brought about by lack of transportation, are managing to put forth a promising effort.

Various measures relating to methods of moving goods between central and provincial organizations, provinces and districts and even individual companies were also adopted to put an end to a series of irregularities resulting from a lack of awareness common in such problems and even to a lack of information on the part of those who should be providing a solution.

8568

CSO: 3442/14

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

DUTCH COOPERATION DELEGATION--A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is now in our country on a working visit. The delegation, headed by A. Markema of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, went to Mozambique to analyze the implementation of cooperation programs between the two countries. The signing of the agreements is expected next week. Today the delegation is going to Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces, according to information given by the national director of international cooperation, Henny Matos. In the north of the country the Dutch delegation will learn in detail of the progress of the projects in the fields of health, fisheries and agricultures. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 82 p 8] 11635

LAND FOR FAMILY PRODUCTION--Some 16,000 hectares of land are to be distributed to the peasants in various areas of Chibuto District in Gaza Province, within the framework of the provincial government's efforts to encourage the peasants to increase family production. According to reports from Gaza, every peasant will have to work a plot given to him and at the end of a certain time, he will have to sell to the state a portion of his production. This measure is aimed at giving greater responsibility to the peasant for increasing his production and will allow the state to have a portion of rural products for marketing. Reports from Chibuto reveal that the state has helped toward the purchase of teams of oxen by local peasants through bank financing; the peasants are to refund the money lent at the end of each agricultural season. At the same time as this work, which is being carried out in Chibuto District, the state is to give greater priority to the peasants in cooperatives and those who are organized in associations of two or more persons. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 82 p 1] 11635

STUDENTS TRAINING IN HUNGARY--A group of 25 Mozambican scholarship recipients last weekend left for Hungary, where they will study various technical specialties, according to a note of the embassy of that socialist country sent to our offices. According to that source, 22 members of the group will specialize in mechanics to insure future maintenance of the Ikarus buses purchased in Hungary. The other three persons of that group will continue their higher education and will be trained in chemical engineering and electrotechnology. According to the same note, three other Mozambicans are already in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, training as professional

television technicians. They were sent by the Mozambican Experimental Television (TVE). [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 1] 11635

POSSIBLE SPANISH TOURISM COOPERATION--Mario Trindade, the national director of tourism of Mozambique, met in Madrid on Saturday with the state secretary for tourism, Eloy Ibanez, according to an ANCP report. It was decided at the meeting to begin negotiations for signing an agreement for tourism cooperation within the framework of the present economic cooperation agreement and to establish specific points on which such relations can begin, with the cooperation of international organizations if necessary and possible. The national director of tourism of Mozambique promised to send to the Spanish tourism authorities a memorandum with the specific points on which Spanish cooperation would be of use. They also examined the possibility of Spanish firms' participation in projects for tourism development in Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 82 p 8] 11635

OJM CONGRATULATES CHILEAN YOUTH--On the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chilean Communist Youth organization [JCC], commemorated on 9 September, Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM], sent the following verbatim message to the JCC: "On behalf of the National Coordinating Council and the OJM on the occasion of this historic date on which the people, and in particular the Chilean youth, are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the JCC's founding, we send you our warmest congratulations. We again send our hearty and brotherly revolutionary greetings to the Chilean Communist Youth at this time of profound significance when, under the leadership of the Chilean Communist Party, the Chilean people, and particularly the Chilean youth, are holding fast in the struggle for independence against the tyrannical, fascist and oppressive regime of Pinochet, orchestrated by Yankee imperialism. We wish you success in your struggle and in the performance of the tasks facing you and assure you that we shall make your struggle our struggle; together we shall succeed! Internationalism is a constant factor in our struggle. The struggle continues!" [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 3] 8568

UNION COOPERATION WITH GDR--According to the ADN [GENERAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY], yesterday in Berlin the National Implementation Commission of the Production Councils (CNICP) and the Confederation of Trade Union of the GDR signed a protocol of cooperation. The agreement was signed at the end of a visit made by a Mozambican delegation to that country, headed by Augusto Macamo, member of the PRELIMO Central Committee and national director of the CNICP. In the final communique published after the meetings, the two parties expressed the need to strengthen relations between the two union organizations. The Mozambican delegation spent 5 days in that European socialist country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 8] 8568

GDR EDUCATIONAL DONATION--A total of 4,000 scholastic notebooks, 7,000 ballpoint pens with 12,000 refills and other teaching material was delivered yesterday in Maputo to the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity

With Peoples (AMASP) by the GDR League of Friendship With Peoples in support of the National Education System to be initiated in the next school year. This offer is the result of a request recently made by the AMASP to friendly countries asking them to support our country in introducing the National Education System to be initiated in the next school year in all our country's schools. Upon making the delivery, Harald Heinke, representative of that solidarity organization in Mozambique, asserted that this donation is the culmination of the fruitful friendship and solidarity which have always existed between the Mozambican and GDR peoples. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 82 p 1] 8568

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT ORDERED, RECEIVED--The TTA (National Air Transport Company) has recently placed an order with Pilatus Britten Norman (Great Britain) for four BN-2T Turbo Islander transport planes that will be delivered during the first quarter of 1983. It should be recalled that the TTA issued a call for bids for the supplying of aircraft with 10 seats and 15-30 seats. The French-Italian ATR-42, made by SNIAS [National Industrial Aerospace Company] and Aeritalia is one of the possibilities now being considered. TTA has just accepted delivery of an HS-125-700 (8 seats), a twin-engine jet equipped with two Garrett TFE 731-3's. Its radius of action is 4,670 kilometers. Its registration is CSTAC. TTA has just ordered two DO-228-100 transport planes and two DO 228-200's from Dornier (FRG). The contract also covers logistics and training. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 55 Oct 82 p 38] 11,464

CSO: 3419/111

BRIEFS

NIGER-BENIN COOPERATION TALKS OPEN--The Niger-Benin joint session began in Niamey today. The Niger delegation to the meeting includes Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Daouda Diallo, and Commerce and Transport Minister Hamid Algabit, while the Beninese delegation includes Foreign Minister Tiamidou Adjibade and Transport Minister Dosso. The meeting will examine the level of cooperation between Niger and Benin. It will address itself, in particular to the problems of the joint Benin-Niger Railroad and Transport Organization. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [AB032213 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSO: 3419/145

FORMER ECONOMICS MINISTER IMPLICATED IN SWINDLE

AB070937 Paris AFP in French 1459 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Dakar, 6 Nov (AFP)--Forty four-year-old Ousmane Seck, who has just resigned and who entered the government in April 1970 as secretary of state for planning, has been implicated by the satirical newspaper LE POLITICIEN in a customs swindle involving 4 billion CFA francs (FR 800 million).

Mr Seck has lodged a suit against the newspaper which said that his wife had bought three dresses from Parisian designer for 3 million CFA francs (FR 60,000).

The customs swindle disclosed by the Senegalese press goes back to 1979 when Mr Seck was already minister of economy and finance. Senegalese customs seized a shipment worth 4 billion francs from the Swift Seagull, a cargo ship flying a Greek flag, which it had sold for 380 million CFA francs (FR 76,000). One of the people responsible for the sale was arrested in August.

Mr Seck, who is a friend of Senegalese Head of State Abdou Diouf, has been minister of economy and finance since March 1978. He was well-known in international financial circles and was chairman of the African group at the World Bank. He is also the leader of the Socialist Party (in power) in the Thies area (70 km from Dakar).

CSO: 3419/146

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

FRENCH AFRICAN ADVISER ARRIVES--Dakar, 6 Nov (AFP)--Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, arrived in Dakar today for a 4-day visit to Senegal. During his stay, Mr Penne will be received by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and Prime Minister Habib Thiam. He will also hold talks with Jean Colins, minister of state and secretary general at the presidency [title as received], and with Ousmane Seck and Mamadou Toure, respectively the ministers of finance and economy and planning and cooperation. On arrival, Mr Penne disclosed that his visit falls within the framework of the traditional visits established between Senegal and France which both enjoy very good bonds of friendship. He explained that his discussions with Senegalese authorities will center on bilateral and African issues. [Text] [AB061417 Paris AFP in French 1321 GMT 6 Nov 82]

CSO: 3419/146

SIERRA LEONE

SIERRA LEONE LAUNCHES NATIONAL AIRLINE

AB031757 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The new Sierra Leone airline, with a share capital of 10 million leones, was yesterday launched at the Freetown International Airport, Lungi, by the president, Dr Siaka Stevens.

Addressing a large gathering of cabinet ministers, diplomats, dignitaries, foreign and local airlines representatives at the ceremony, Dr Siaka Stevens recalled how the country's level of economic development 20 years ago had prevented this nation from enjoying and utilizing its right to operate an autonomous national airline befitting all sovereign independent states. [passage omitted]

The launching of the airlines, President Stevens maintained, marks the successful negotiations carried out between the Sierra Leone Government and MEW, Royal Jordanian Airline, which he said had come to the country's rescue by undertaking to manage the affairs of Sierra Leone Airways with effect from 1 January 1982. He commended the Jordanian Airline for their efficient performance during the interim period awaiting a formal management agreement. President Stevens said he was highly impressed and encouraged that in spite of the severe constraints, MEA had managed to keep the country's domestic services operational without receiving any revenue from other external help or government subvention as was the practice of their predecessors. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the repatriation of the surplus funds in respect of other airlines operating in Sierra Leone, the president assured them of government's firm commitment to the free repatriation of surplus funds and that the central bank would take urgent action on the matter. He, however, warned that the repatriation of the surplus funds should not be made a condition contingent to the granting of reciprocal landing rights. [passage omitted]

CSO: 3400/185

COURT ORDERS SPECIAL HANDLING FOR ARMS CASES

MB051106 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 20

[By Mashumi Twala]

[Text] A crackdown has been ordered on the increasing number of arms being found in Swaziland.

All cases involving arms of war shall, until further notice, be referred to the high court.

This could mean tougher sentences for offenders.

A statement issued by the high court yesterday said: "The government is greatly concerned at the increasing number of cases in which refugees, in particular freedom fighters, are found in Swaziland in possession of arms and ammunition and arms of war.

"The government takes the view that such conduct can lead to the gravest consequences.

"In order to counter the position, it is hereby directed that all cases involving the possession of arms and ammunition or arms of war by refugees shall be submitted, until further notice, to the high court for review.

"Magistrates are enjoined to bear in mind the provisions of this directive when passing sentence in such cases."

A total of nine members of the African National Congress have been convicted for possessing arms of war in Manzini since the beginning of October.

They were all discovered during police raids in various locations around Manzini.

In September, two members of the ANC were fined after being found in possession of two AK-47 rifles, two sub-machine guns, 13 magazines, one hand grenade, one loaded automatic pistol, several bayonets and 515 rounds of ammunition.

The two were en route to South Africa where the arms were to be used.

Another freedom fighter was fined last month after being found with two rifles and 72 rounds of ammunition, also during a police raid.

He told the court that he had recently arrived in the country and intended to apply to the DPM's office for political asylum and a residence permit. He was running away from the republic, he said.

Two others had their convictions confirmed by the court of appeal. They were jailed for various terms.

Four other members of ANC, who were allegedly found with a hand grenade, are due to appear before the Manzini magistrate's court. They have been granted bail at E200 each.

"Other cases are pending," Chief Justice Charles Nathan told the times: "This is a serious matter and needs to be dealt with properly. That is why it has been necessary to issue this directive. I was told that government was getting increasingly worried about it. Such cases deserve a tougher sentence. This of course depends on the nature of each case."

The principal secretary in the deputy prime minister's office, Mr Alphus Shabangu declined to comment on the issue.

CSO: 3400/185

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

ANC MEMBERS ARRESTED--Johannesburg, 2 Nov (AFP)--Several members of the ANC--an anti-apartheid movement banned in South Africa--were arrested by the police at Bomba, a village located near the residence of the Swazi Queen, according to the Johannesburg daily THE STAR. The paper adds that security measures have been stepped up noticeably around the royal family during the past 2 days. [Text] [AB021649 Paris AFP in French 1550 GMT 2 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/185

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ELECTS DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

EA062046 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Today the National Executive Committee elected heads of secretariat departments and two party commissions. Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim was elected head of the foreign affairs department; Ndugu Moses (mnauye), head of the organization department; Ndugu (Kingunga Ngombale Mwiru), head of the ideology, political education and training department; and Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, head of the department for political publicity and people's participation.

The department of finance and administration will be led by the party's secretary general, Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, who will be assisted by the head of the department, Ndugu (Salmin Amur) [sentence as heard]. The social development department will be headed by Ndugu Gertrude Mongella and the economy and planning department will be led by Ndugu (Seif Sharif Hamadi), who will be assisted by Ndugu Kighoma Malima, the minister for economy and planning, and Ndugu Mohamed (Faki), Zamzibar's minister for economy and planning.

The defense and security commission will be led by the party chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, and the commission secretary will be Ndugu Edward (Moringe Sokoine). The control and internal commission will be led by the vice chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, and the commission secretary will be Ndugu (Paulo Sozigwa).

The national executive committee also elected a council of trustees for the party, according to the constitution. Members of the council are Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, Ndugu Mohamed (Nassor Kitopi), Ndugu Jackson (Kaaya), Ndugu Omar (?Issa), Ndugu (Darius Hamisi), Ndugu (Thabit Kombo), Ndugu (Asiya Amur) and Ndugu (Raphael Nenegwa).

CSO: 3449/6

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTIONS--Dar es Salaam--The National Executive Committee [NEC] of the CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] today elected 15 members of the Central Committee from among its ranks. The 15 Central Committee members are Edward Sokoine, Cleopa Msuya, (Kingungi) Combale Mwiru, Gertrude Mwongela, Daudi Mwakawago, Salim Ahmed Salim, Hasan Nassor Moyo and Seif Sharif Hamadi. The others are Salim Amur, Ali Mzee Ali, Moses Mnauye, (Andrew Shija), Paul Sozigwa, Abdullah Natepe and Alfred Tandau. The 18-member Central Committee will consist of the party chairman, Mwalimu Myerere; the vice chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe; the secretary general, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa; and the 15 members elected by the NEC today. The NEC meeting which began in Dar es Salaam yesterday was adjourned until Friday when a 2-day seminar for NEC members is scheduled to start. [Text] [EA032356 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 3 Nov 82]

TALKS WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN--Dar es Salaam: Official talks opened in Dar es Salaam today between a delegation of three U.S. congressmen currently visiting Tanzania and the Tanzanian Government. The congressmen met with Foreign Minister Ndugu Salim for talks on relations between Tanzania and the United States. Ndugu Salim said the discussions also touched on current efforts being made to find a solution to the Namibian independence issue. Ndugu Salim outlined the attitude of frontline states toward the liberation of southern Africa. Two of the U.S. congressmen are members of the ruling Republican Party, and one is a member of the opposition Democratic Party. The United States is one of the five western group on Namibian independence. The others are Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. [Text] [EA272338 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 27 Oct 82]

CSO: 3449/4

ZAMBIA UNAWARE OF MNR ACTIVITY IN ITS TERRITORY

AB051450 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Lusaka, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Zambian Government is not aware of any activity in its territory by guerrillas opposed to the government in neighbouring Mozambique, Zambia's Permanent Secretary for Defence Phineas Musukwa has said here.

Mr Musukwa was responding to a statement last week by Mozambique's Foreign Minister Joaquin Chissano, who said during a visit to Malawi (which has borders with both countries) that armed bands of the South African-backed Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) were launching sabotage operations in Mozambique from Malawi and other neighbouring countries.

The Mozambican minister charged that the guerrillas were "not operating only from Malawi, but are operating from different countries in the region. Not that the Malawian Government or any other government in the region wants them to operate from there.... We don't want them there but they come, they infiltrate."

Zambia has a common border along Mozambique's western Tete Province. But Mr Musukwa said "to the best of my knowledge we have not received any report that the rebels were operating from Zambian territory."

Malawi and Zimbabwe, another neighbour, have both pledged to try and prevent any border crossings by the MNR forces. Tanzania and South Africa also border on Mozambique.

CSO: 3400/191

ZAMBIA

DIPLOMATIC STAFF REDUCED AS MONEY-SAVING MEASURE

AB021446 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Lusaka, 2 Nov (AFP)--The Zambian Government has recalled a number of diplomats from its missions abroad as part of a campaign to conserve dwindling hard-currency reserves.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry also said the filling of vacancies in some missions had been halted for the time being.

Faced with plummeting earnings for its major export, copper, Zambia has in the past few weeks undertaken a belt-tightening exercise that includes sterner controls of import licenses, a suspension of allocations of foreign currency for residents' holidays and educational travel, and a freeze on remittances by resident expatriate workers.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman was unable to say exactly how much money would be saved by the new measures, but he called it "a huge sum."

The post of second secretary has been abolished in some Zambian diplomatic missions. In addition, trade attaches have been recalled from Rome, Bonn, Peking and Lilongwe, Malawi.

CSO: 3400/190

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

MUGABE DISCUSSES REGIONAL DEFENSE--Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has told a SADCC Regional Meeting in Harare that Southern African states should bolster their defenses against the belligerent racist regime of South Africa if they hope to build meaningful economic cooperation. Addressing agriculture ministers of the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference yesterday, Mr Mugabe said planned economic endeavors can only find root and shape in an atmosphere free from acts of sabotage and measured military aggression by South Africa. The meeting aims at approving projects that would be presented to donor countries and institutions at SADCC's next full meeting in Maseru [words indistinct] next year. The ministers approved 40 projects to improve agricultural production and food security yesterday so far. [Text] [MB060817 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Nov 82]

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